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SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

May 23, 1834.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF JONATHAN HOWE,
No. 39, Merchants Row.
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1834.

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1834

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CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Society shall be known by the name of the **Western Baptist Educational Association.**

ARTICLE II.

The great object of this Association shall be the promotion of "*Common Schools and Education generally*," in the Valley of the Mississippi, under the instruction of pious and competent teachers."

ARTICLE III.

All persons who, by any means, contribute towards this object, shall be members of this Association.

ARTICLE IV.

The business of the Association shall be conducted by an Executive Committee, to consist of a *Chairman*, a *Recording Secretary*, a *Corresponding Secretary*, a *Treasurer*, an *Auditor*, and four other members, three of whom shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held in Boston, on Thursday succeeding the last Wednesday in May, at three o'clock, P. M. at the close of which, the Executive Committee shall be chosen.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment at any annual meeting of the Association, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.



SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Federal Street Baptist Lecture Room, Boston, May 28, 1834.

Rev. H. JACKSON took the Chair, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, of Springfield.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Mr. JACOBS.

On motion of Rev. Mr. FISHER of Webster, seconded by Rev. Mr. KIMBALL of Methuen,

Resolved, That the Report which has now been read, be adopted, and printed, and distributed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Mr. HEZEKIAH S. KENDALL, then presented the Treasurer's Report, in the place of Mr. N. R. COBB, deceased, which was referred to the Executive Committee for settlement.

The Chairman, after the reading of the Treasurer's Report, presented the following resolution, which, on motion of Rev. Mr. JACOBS of Cambridgeport, seconded by Rev. Mr. ALDRICH of East Cambridge, was unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That this Association cherish in very grateful remembrance the official services performed by our late Treasurer, Mr. N. R. COBB, deceased; that we tender our sympathies to his bereaved widow and family; and unite with Zion at large in thanksgiving to Almighty God, that He gave him in early life the disposition, and then enabled him by his grace till his death, to patronize with uncommon liberality every benevolent and pious charity.

On motion of Rev. E. GOING of New York,

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to send a copy of the preceding resolution to the family of the late Mr. COBB.

On motion of Rev. J. A. WARNE of Brookline, seconded by Rev. Mr. FISHER of Webster,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to address a circular to the Baptist Churches and the Friends of Common Education, urging them to co-operate with this Association by all laudable measures, towards accomplishing the great object for which it was organized.

Much interest was exhibited during the meeting in the object of this Association, and several animated addresses were made, and a subscription secured, to aid in defraying the expenses of the Association.

The Association then proceeded to elect by ballot the Executive Committee for the year ensuing; and the following gentlemen were declared to be chosen, viz.

Rev. HENRY JACKSON, Charlestown, *Chairman*.
 Rev. JONATHAN ALDRICH, East Cambridge, *Rec. Sec'y*.
 Rev. BELA JACOBS, Cambridgeport, *Cor. Sec'y*.
 Mr. HEZEKIAH S. KENDALL, Boston, *Treasurer*.
 Mr. H. P. FREEMAN, Boston, *Auditor*.
 Rev. WILLIAM LEVERETT, Roxbury,
 Rev. CHARLES O. KIMBALL, Methuen,
 JOHN K. SIMPSON, Esq. Boston,
 DAVID R. GRIGGS, Esq. Boston.

The Association then, on motion, adjourned to meet in Boston at its next annual meeting, on Thursday succeeding the last Wednesday in May, 1835, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NEW YORK CITY, SEPT. 30, 1833.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Home Mission Society held this day at the Mission Rooms, Clinton Hall, the following resolution was adopted, viz.

"Resolved, That this Committee consider it as a *matter of high moment and interest to the cause of Home Missions*, that common schools and education generally, be advanced in the Western States; and that to this end we recommend to all the friends of Home Missions the plan and efforts of 'the WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.'"

A true copy of Record,

Attest,

JONATHAN GOING, *Cor. Sec'y*.

THE WEST.

IF YOU WOULD PRESERVE THE MIGHTY WEST, EDUCATE ITS INHABITANTS, AND TEACH THEM THE FEAR OF THE LORD.

THE WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION was organized in Boston, at the Lecture Room of the Federal Street Baptist Church, on the 30th of May, 1832, and an Executive Committee chosen for the purpose of carrying into active efficiency the great object of the organization.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Executive Committee of the Western Baptist Educational Association deem it proper, at the close of the year, to lay before the Association a brief statement of the course which has been pursued, and the importance of the object which they have had in contemplation ; though they have been enabled to make but a mere beginning.

As stated at the first annual meeting in the spring of 1833, it was judged advisable by the Committee that the Secretary should take a tour into the great Western Valley, and survey, as far as he might be able in one season, the field of labour ; that from actual observation, he might be better qualified to direct the operations of the Society. Accordingly in the month of May he started on his journey, and returned in September following.

The results of his observations, are already before the public, and need not here be repeated.

It was one object of this tour to look out suitable agents in the Western States, and open correspondence with persons in different sections who would enter into the views of the Committee, and cheerfully lend their aid in carrying forward the operations of the Association.*

Such agencies have been established, and such correspondence is now opened at all the important points in the States, composing the upper half of the Valley.

On the return of the Secretary, it was deemed expedient that he should visit the Associations, and principal Churches in this section, and spread out before them the destitute situation of the West; and endeavour to awaken an interest in the Churches of New England in behalf of this interesting portion of our country. After preparing and publishing the Report of his tour, the Secretary engaged in this work, and spent the autumn and most of the winter in attending Associations and Conventions; in visiting Churches; and especially the Literary Institutions connected with our denomination, with a view of interesting the students in the great object contemplated by the Association, and to direct their thoughts to this wide field of literary and Christian labour.

He has, however, to lament that an appalling apathy seems to pervade the denomination very generally on this subject, though there are some worthy exceptions. The claims of this extensive region, situated in the very heart of our country, though often spread before the public, seem to

* See Mr. JACOBS' Tour in the Western States.

have awakened but very little feeling among Protestants generally, and among our denomination far less than others.

This immense Valley presents the most inviting field of Christian labour which can be conceived; two thirds of the territorial extent of the United States lie within its ample boundaries; and already one third of its population is found upon its fertile plains. Here are hundreds of thousands of children growing up without that mental culture which is so richly enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Northern States, and with none, comparatively, to care for their moral or religious welfare.

On this population, swelling with immense rapidity, are suspended, under God, the civil and religious privileges, and all the destinies of this great nation. The intelligence and moral worth of the inhabitants of this section, (or the want of them) must very soon be powerfully felt in framing the laws, and stamping the character of this whole Republic.

With this view of the subject, your Committee have aimed at the establishment of *three kinds* of schools, under religious instructors. The first and most numerous might be termed *Primary Schools*; in which the first elements of an English education might be acquired. Schools of this description might be multiplied to almost any extent in the West; especially in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. An Agent in one of these States writes, "In almost every village there are openings for primary schools; where, if pious females of the right stamp were engaged, they would do a vast amount of good." Another in Illinois says,

"I have engaged schools for a dozen teachers; and want you to send out immediately at least twenty." "If these settlements fail of receiving their teachers from the North, great would be their disappointment."

A correspondent from one of the large States observes, "You cannot at the East, Sir, conceive of the necessity of such schools; *I know* from actual observation, having visited every settlement in the State; and should be willing to hazard every thing upon the truth of the assertion, that not *one female in ten in the whole State of* ——— CAN READ; tell this to your daughters, and I am persuaded that their sex in ——— will not want their daily prayers for the success of the cause in which their father labours." What an appeal to females of New England!!

These are, or are to be, the mothers of the swelling population of these rapidly rising States. How necessary that primary schools should be established in every settlement, and village, and hamlet!

Let no one suppose that we are disposed to give too deep a colouring, or overrate the wants of this portion of our country. We appeal to facts. A number of intelligent and worthy men in Indiana have come forward in the praiseworthy enterprise of establishing common schools in that State. They have formed a society, and in their first report have spread out before the world their destitute condition. A few extracts from this report shall be given.

The Report says, "From authentic documents, the following facts have been developed:

1. A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE RISING GENERATION ARE DESTITUTE OF THE PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.

"In nine townships, from which a full tabular report was returned, containing 3000 children between five and fifteen years of age, only 919 attended school the last year, and the larger part of those for three months only. But one in six are able to read; one in nine to write; one in sixteen have studied arithmetic; one in *one hundred*, geography; and one in one hundred and forty-five, grammar.

"By an interesting document from Judge Park of Salem, Ind. the persevering friend of common education, we are informed that in the three counties of Washington, Jackson and Lawrence, containing a population of 27,000, only 1521 attended school in summer, and 2433 in winter, making an average in winter of one scholar to two families; and in summer of one to about four."

This deficiency is not equally distributed. We rejoice to learn from this document that there are some verdant spots in Indiana; where schools are maintained, and education enjoyed; but these are few.

The report continues, "There are many places in which no schools have been held for years in succession; in some of the oldest counties in the State, places may be found where from forty to sixty children have lived till now without any privileges of instruction; and others where it has been the fact for five or six years. In one neighbourhood where personal inquiry has been made in every family, out of forty-eight children under twenty-one years of age, six only could read, and two write a little. In another, among sixty children, **ONLY EIGHT COULD READ.**"

If such be the destitution of Indiana, what must be the condition of the States West of it? And if such a large proportion of the rising generation are yet destitute of the first rudiments of education, what a field for primary schools!

Females are excellently adapted to this department of teaching, but the difficulty of sending out single females unattended, and without suitable protectors, has prevented many from going; numbers could have been found who would gladly have embarked in this enterprise, if they could have accompanied an emigrating family. Some, however, have broken through this difficulty, and have gone forth to the work alone. This was the case with two females who left this vicinity, about a month since, for the farther borders of Illinois.

A second kind of schools which your Committee have attempted to establish, was of a grade higher than the preceding, and which would be called in this part, good common schools, in which the common and some of the more elevated branches would be taught. To fill this department, it was desirable to send forth competent teachers; young men, not only of sufficient literary attainments, but of decided piety, and if possible, of some experience in teaching.

It has been matter of deep regret, and of deserved complaint by the people of the West, that persons have imposed themselves upon them, under the character of teachers, who were entirely incompetent, and whose morals were exceptionable. The report, before referred to, says, "In many instances, the intellectual attainments of the teachers are not such as to qualify them for teaching.

While there are a few well qualified young men who have given themselves to the work, there are a multitude who have been pressed into it by the necessities of their districts, and a multitude more who resort to it as a catch-penny business, in a leisure hour, or as a deliverance from the wholesome toil of the field, to sit and yawn away a long summer day in an easy chair."

The information from the county of C——, says, "The persons who have been employed to teach, are very deficient in point of qualifications, (with but few exceptions,) for teaching the first branches of common education.

But another complaint, far more serious, and almost as general as the first in regard to teachers, has reference to *moral character*."

The report justly observes, "The formation of the infant mind is a task, which, '*if there be any virtue,*' requires it. No station in society is more important or responsible than that occupied by him to whom a crowd of little ones look up for instruction by precept and example; and no where is correctness of principle, integrity of heart, and uprightness of life so indispensable. Let the drunkard stand in the sacred desk and sport with God's truth, but let not his tainted breath sweep over my children. Let the profane blasphemier mock my devotions, but set a wall of adamant between him and my child. Bring the debauchee to my table, and fireside, where parental restraint will curb his licentiousness; but let him never stand accredited before my unprotected little ones. It may be said with a thousand fold more reason, of this subject than of ballads, '*give me the forming of the com-*

mon schools of the nation, and I care not who forms its laws.'"

To these sentiments we very cheerfully respond; and while we sympathize with them, for the lamentable evil, we are ready to co-operate with them in attempting to effect a reformation. And we can effectually do this by sending forth approved teachers, young men of education and ardent piety. Such are in great demand, and we confidently hope they will offer themselves to this work. More than a dozen teachers of this stamp might easily have been introduced into eligible situations this spring, could they have been obtained.

Many of the rapidly rising towns in Indiana and Illinois were eager to receive such. A ministering brother in one of the large towns writes, "We have four schools in this place, all full to overflowing; two of these are taught by men; one of them is under the management of a pious man who is but moderately qualified. But our best school is conducted by an Irishman, and a Catholic, and the moral influence is said to be none of the best. Many of our respectable citizens patronize him because they can find no other suitable school for their children. Could a young man of solid attainments and real worth be here, there is no doubt he would soon have a school, and be in the way of doing great good."

This agent writes for five teachers for as many county towns. Two persons only have been engaged for this section, neither of whom has yet reached the place of destination.

Early in the fall, there was a very pressing call for two teachers, a male and female, to commence a high school, in Chicago, on the West side of Lake Michigan, in Illinois, a place of great promise, and growing up with a rapidity unparalleled even in the history of the West. A young man was sent out in the course of the autumn, and the school went into operation. He is, however, about removing to another department of teaching, and this place is left vacant. In a letter from him a few days since, he says, "I shall have eternal reason to bless God that I ever came to this part; I have seen much of the mercy of God; and I believe he is about to accomplish great things for this Valley through the instrumentality of schools. Infant and primary schools will have a direct influence on the uninformed part of the population, as they do not hesitate to send their children."

In another letter from the missionary stationed here by the American Baptist Home Society, we learn that a precious revival was enjoyed at this place, which commenced in, or was greatly promoted by these schools. The call is still for two accomplished teachers at this place. In Edwardsville, is a very promising school, under the instruction of a young man of talents, who went out from a neighbouring church early in the spring.

The third kind of schools, which the Committee desire to see established in those parts of the great Valley where they can be put in operation, are classical schools, for the purpose of training teachers, and affording some suitable education to young men who either have, or will, enter the ministry. In this wild region, so far removed from

the literary institutions established on the Atlantic borders, it is not to be expected that *many*, if indeed *any* will find their way to these institutions, unless they should be sought out, and brought at great expense into the old States.

Besides, instruction can be afforded to them at a cheaper rate by establishing seminaries in their own States. Here education would not be afforded to a few only, but to many, while the salutary influence would be felt by all.

Western teachers, as well as *Western preachers*, must, to a great extent, be educated there, or not at all.

Western manners and peculiarities would, in this way, be more readily met; and their prejudices more easily overcome.

The Infant Institution at Alton, is of primary importance; its distance from any Institution, or at least from any under our control; its central situation, and its being in the midst of a rapidly populating country; and above all, that the friends of education in that State are making strenuous efforts to carry it forward, should inlist our sympathies on their side; and induce their Eastern friends who wish to see the cause of education, of virtue, and the cause of God promoted, to lend their aid.

The Institution has commenced operations, and at the last accounts, had rising of fifty students under the joint instruction of the Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, and Mr. J. RUSSELL. They are, however, in an embarrassed state, having no funds for the support of the teachers; or a boarding house for the accommodation of the students; or a library or apparatus for the use of the school. They state that they

have fitted up a log cabin for a temporary boarding house, and have given permission to a portion of the students to lodge in the Seminary building. The Trustees feel that there is no retreat, but they must go forward; and are now looking with anxious expectation to the East, for aid; but we are sorry to say, that we greatly fear they will look in vain.

In the autumn, a very promising opening presented for the commencement of a classical school in the State of Indiana. A gentleman in the county of Decatur, in that State, offered to fit up suitable apartments in his own house, and give a young man of classical education, one hundred dollars per annum, and his board for three years, together with the proceeds of from twenty to forty scholars. This place is in the most populous part of the State, and in the centre of the best part of our denomination; about equi-distant from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, on the great Western road. A wish was expressed that he might be a preacher of the Baptist denomination, but if none could be obtained by April, application would be made elsewhere.

When the Secretary considered the importance of such a school to the State of Indiana, the great prospect of usefulness, which it promised to our churches in that region, and the generosity of the individual who had started it, he was led to view it as a very favourable indication in Divine providence to aid our cause. He wrote, therefore, immediately to the friends in Indiana, that they should have the man if the whole of New England were to be traversed to find him. This he has almost literally done; it having been a prominent object while

travelling hundreds of miles, and corresponding with many persons in the Eastern States, and even to the borders of Ohio. Ten persons at different times had the subject under consideration, but the answer was uniformly "pray have me excused." We have finally succeeded, though at a very late period, in obtaining one. Mr. WARREN LEVERETT, late of the Newton Institution, has consented to go, and is now on his way to the field of labour.

Could this school go into operation, and another of like description on the Wabash, on the opposite side of the State, great good might be expected to result. They would be powerful auxiliaries to the friends of enlightened and consistent Christianity in the great work of chasing away the darkness and prejudice which rest upon this part of our country; they would furnish facilities for the training of teachers in all that region; and young men intending to enter the ministry would resort to them, to obtain some information; and soon a thirst for an enlightened education would be inspired throughout the State.

The want of such schools is greatly felt by many in this populous State; a State which already number 400,000 souls; and having now within its boundaries, 300 infant Baptist Churches: and not even an academy which, as a denomination, they can call their own, or at which to educate their sons.

The number of teachers who have gone out to the West, is but few, in comparison to the demand. We cannot speak definitely, say from fifteen to twenty, since the return of the Secretary, last fall. Four times this number might easily have been provided with places, could they have been found.

There is a large number, we presume, who are contemplating the West as their destined field of labour ; many of whom will probably embark the present season. In several of our schools there is considerable feeling on this subject, and a number of youth are pursuing their studies with reference to "the far West."

The Committee beg leave to add, that they are more and more persuaded of the importance of the object which this Association has in view, in all its consequences and relations to us, either as citizens, or Protestants, or as Baptist.

But from the experiment already made, they are satisfied that it cannot be carried forward to the extent which was hoped, unless the friends of education and religion, and the friends of the West come forward and lend their aid. Well qualified teachers, in greater numbers must offer, and a greater amount of means be contributed, e'er we shall see any thing accomplished worthy of the enterprise.

Now it is too manifest that young men of cultivated minds greatly prefer to remain in the highly cultivated parts of their own favoured New England, to the toils and privations of Western pioneers. Contributions of many too, are obtained with difficulty, when solicited towards education in the Western Valley. This was fully seen last autumn, when urgent appeals were made in behalf of Alton, both in Boston and elsewhere.

It is, however, matter of gratulation that another denomination of evangelical Christians are making strenuous exertions in this praiseworthy undertaking. Their society has its principal seat in their seminaries, the instructors encourage the object,

and the young men enter into it with zeal. The churches, also, cheerfully aid with their liberal contributions; there are instances in which single churches support a teacher in the West.

This is as it should be; and we are happy to add, that they are evidently accomplishing great good in the new States, while they are laying foundations on which their own denomination will be greatly increased.

The efforts which have been made by the friends of literature and religion in the East, for the promotion of education in the States West of the Alleghanies, have already resulted in awakening the energies of numbers in those States, to put forth *their* efforts, for the establishment, and improvement of schools among themselves.

In the State of Indiana, a society has been formed for the promotion of common schools, which embraces some of the first characters in the State. Their first annual report (from which some extracts are given in this,) presents an affecting picture of the literary condition of the State; they have surveyed the field of labour, and appear to be determined to enter in, and cultivate it. A similar society is being formed in the State of Illinois.—These efforts promise much.

For the state of the funds of the Association, we refer you to the Treasurer's Report.

And here we acknowledge that we have great reason, in connection with every benevolent Association, deeply to humble ourselves before that God whose mysterious providence has painfully afflicted us, by removing from among us our Treasurer, in the midst of his days and usefulness, one of the

brightest ornaments of Christian benevolence ; whose heart ever expanded at the call of charity, and whose hand was ever extended to aid and support every good thing ; one whose praise is in all the churches, and whose loss must be deeply felt by all. But he has gone to receive his last and great reward.

Mr. N. R. Cobb has been the Treasurer of this Society from its organization, and the most liberal contributor towards its funds. And although his protracted and painful sickness prevented him from attending the meetings of the Executive Committee, yet he felt to the last a lively interest in the great object which this Association has in view. O, that the God of benevolence would raise up others of kindred spirit to aid the cause of Christian philanthropy.

Most of the monies received have been from individual subscriptions, and only in one instance, it is believed, has a church, as such, contributed to our funds.

In conclusion, permit the Secretary to say, that he would most cheerfully resign this service into better hands ; and would devoutly pray for its success, and according to his ability would be happy to aid it ; believing it to be one of the most important charities in our land.

The office for the year past, has been to him no *sinecure*, but one of great labour and painful anxiety. The summer was passed in traversing the sultry plains of the West, amid pestilence and death ; and the winter was consumed in journeying amidst the snows and frosts of the North. He only regrets that he has been enabled to accomplish no more ; but he "has done what he could."

The work is now arranged, and a regular course of correspondence established; and it is very desirable (he might say indispensable,) that it should go on. If our ministering brethren, and especially the pastors of churches, will take this subject into consideration; and if they think, as it is presumed they must think, it important, bring it before their churches, and thus lead the denomination to inquire and converse on the subject, and pray over it, and contribute towards it, it will go forward. Young persons will then be found willing to embark in this work; nor will the means be wanting to get them to their post.

While other benevolent operations of the day are receiving their thousands, we ask only for a few hundreds. Small means in this channel, it is confidently believed, will be productive of a great amount of good. And in no way can we more effectually serve our country, and promote its best interest, than by endeavouring to establish those institutions which shall enlighten her sons, and make them intelligent and virtuous. Nor can we better aid the cause of Christianity than by the diffusion of light, which shall chase away the darkness of ignorance and prejudice, and lay the Book of God open to the inspection of all. And in no other effectual way can Protestants rear a barrier to the prevalence of Romanism, in the West, than by the multiplication of schools, under intelligent and pious instructors. To the blessing of God, this cause is commended.

In behalf of the Ex. Committee,

BELA JACOBS, Cor. Sec'ry.

Cambridgeport, May, 1834.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION, FROM MAY 31, 1832, TO MAY 29, 1834.

1833. EXPENDITURES.

May 17.	To Cash paid Corresponding Secretary, one quarter's salary,	\$200 00
Sept. 3.	" " " do. do. one quarter's salary,	200 00
" 10.	" Expenses of Secretary on his Western Tour,	165 75
Oct. 25.	" Cash paid Mr. J. Howe, for Printing,	53 75
1834.		
Feb. 10.	" Cash paid Cor. Sec'y, one quarter's salary, ...	200 00
May 10.	" Travelling expenses of Secretary, and Bill of Postage,	35 83
" 10.	" Cash paid Cor. Sec'y, one quarter's salary,	200 00
		\$1055 33

1832. RECEIPTS.

May 31.	By Cash, Mr. N. R. Cobb, Boston,	\$ 50 00
"	" Dea. Jonathan Bachellor, Lynn,	20 00
"	" Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, Salem,	10 00
"	" Rev. A. Fisher, West Boylston,	10 00
"	" Rev. H. Jackson, Charlestown,	10 00
"	" Rev. William Hague, Boston,	10 00
"	" Mr. M. Webb, Jr. "	10 00
"	" Mr. A. Wilbur "	10 00
"	" Rev. B. Jacobs, Cambridgeport,	10 00
"	" Rev. J. Going, Worcester,	10 00
"	" Rev. A. Parker, Southbridge,	5 00
"	" Rev. E. Going, Worcester,	5 00
"	" Mr. H. Nelson, Middleborough,	5 00
"	" Mr. J. Osgood, Salem,	5 00
"	" N. W. Williams, Newburyport,	3 00
"	" Rev. T. C. Tringley, Foxboro'	3 00
"	" Rev. H. Gear, Canton,	3 00
"	" Rev. A. Sampson, Harvard,	2 50
"	" Rev. J. M. Driver, Randolph,	2 00
"	" Rev. J. Walker, Sutton,	2 00
"	" Rev. C. Green, Leighton,	2 00

Amount carried forward, \$ 187 50

		Amount brought forward, \$	187 50
May 31.	By Cash	Rev. B. F. Remington, Bernardston,	2 00
	" "	Rev. H. Fitz, Middleborough,	2 00
	" "	Rev. J. Holroyd, Danvers,	2 00
	" "	Rev. E. N. Harris, Barnstable,	1 00
	" "	Rev. N. Medbury, Watertown,	1 00
	" "	Rev. B. Putnam, Springfield,	1 00
	" "	Rev. T. R. Cressey, Hingham,	1 00
	" "	Rev. J. Allen, Kingston,	1 00
	" "	Several other persons,	1 50
	" "	Rev. J. N. Brown, Exeter,	1 00
1833.			
June 7.	" "	of First Baptist Church and Society, in Charlestown, per Dea. J. Fosdick, ...	112 00
Nov. 9.	" "	of Juvenile Society and Female Primary School, Charlestown,	34 88
Sept. 2.	" "	of Rev. B. Jacobs, from a friend,	87 00
Dec. 9.	" "	of Rev. D. Wright, Treasurer of West- field Association,	11 40
1834.			
May 27.	" "	of Rev. B. Jacobs for services as Agent for the Mass. Bap. Miss. Society, ...	100 00
May 29.	" "	Balance of interest on monies in Treasury,	12 62
			<u>\$558 90</u>

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WESTERN BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
RECEIVED BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, FROM SEPT. 1833, TO
MAY 1834, NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE TREASURER'S REPORT, IN
CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECEASE OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. N. R. Cobb, Boston,	\$ 50 00
Mr. J. K. Simpson, "	25 00
Rev. H. Jackson, Charlestown,	11 00
Mr. David Fosdick "	2 00
Dea. Wm. Arnold "	2 00
Mr. Joseph Carter "	2 00
Dea. James Fosdick "	2 00
Mr. John Murray "	2 00
Miss Rebekah Estabrook "	2 00
Mr. Jona. Howe "	7 00
Dea. Levi Farwell, Cambridge,	20 00
Mr. Josiah Coolidge "	10 00
Mr. Rufus Fiske "	10 00
Dea. William Brown "	5 00
Mr. Josiah Hovey "	5 00
Mr. Calvin Morse "	5 00
Mr. R. Fuller "	5 00

RECEIPTS..

23

Mr. E. Hovey, Cambridge,	5 00
Mr. Wm. B. Hovey "	5 00
Mr. J. B. Dana "	5 00
Mr. J. Burrage "	3 00
A Friend "	4 00
Mr. E. Brown, Jr. "	2 00
A Friend to the West "	4 00
Mr. R. Litchfield "	1 00
Mr. Stephen Faunce, Roxbury,	10 00
Mr. J. B. Jones "	10 00
Dea. Caleb Hobert, Milton,	10 00
Mr. Nath. Tucker "	10 00
Mr. Caleb Parker, Jr. Roxbury,	5 00
Dr. N. S. Prentiss "	5 00
Mr. Samuel Langley "	5 00
Dea. K. Brooks "	5 00
A Friend "	1 00
Rev. J. Aldrich, East Cambridge,	5 00
Dea. Enos Reed "	5 00
Mr. H. Vandine "	5 00
Mr. Wm. Watress, Cambridge,	5 00
Dea. Thomas Griggs, Brookline,	5 00
Rev. R. Babcock, Jr. Waterville,	5 00
Rev. R. E. Pattison, Providence,	5 00
Dea. Nathan Waterman, Jr. Providence,	5 00
A Friend "	2 50
Mr. George Hail "	2 00
Mrs. E. Rogers "	2 00
Mr. C. Rhodes, Pawtuxet,	5 00
Mr. Wm. Rhodes "	5 00
Mr. S. Whitman "	1 00
Mr. Seth Mann, Randolph,	5 00
Mr. G. W. Tolman "	5 00
Mr. S. C. Oliver, Lowell,	5 00
Mr. Joseph Tapley "	5 00
Mr. Zenas Doane "	5 00
Rev. E. Freeman "	3 00
Mr. Lewis Fisk "	3 00
Mr. J. L. W. Tilton "	3 00
Mr. George Brown "	3 00
Mrs. M. A. Mason "	3 00
Rev. J. Barnaby "	1 00
From three individuals,	1 50
Rev. B. C. Grafton, Taunton,	1 00
Dea. John Tidd, Woburn,	5 00
Dea. George McIntire, Woburn,	5 00

Mr. Samuel Abbott, Woburn,	5 00
From several individuals "	3 00
Mr. Wm. Bucknam "	1 00
Rev. E. B. Smith, N. Hampton,	3 00
Mr. B. G. Lewis "	2 00
Mr. J. Chaplin "	2 00
Mr. Wm. Heath "	2 00

Collected at Bow, N. H.

Rev. I. Person,	2 00
" T. Butler,	1 00
" G. Williams,	1 00
" P. Richardson,	1 00
" J. Boswell,	1 00
" B. Ropes,	1 00
" J. Richardson,	1 00
" O. Tracy,	1 00
" E. C. Cummings,	1 00
" W. Bryant,	1 00
" J. Cook,	1 00
Mr. Hutchinson, Woburn,	1 00
From several individuals,	4 00
Mr. J. W. Wilcox, Newton,	1 00
Mr. J. W. Parker, "	1 00
For Reports,	0 25
Mr. J. A. Brabook, Lowell,	2 00
Mr. J. Chase "	2 00
A Friend, by Mr. Malcom,	5 00

Total amount, per Cor. Sec'y, \$ 412 25

Treasurer's Receipts, 558 90

Due the Treasury, 84 18

\$ 1055 33

Boston June 3, 1834.—Examined and approved,

J. K. SIMPSON, Auditor.

☞ Donations for the expenses of the Association, and for the support of Schools or Education in the West, will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. HEZEKIAH S. KENDALL, No. 28, Kilby Street, Boston, and appropriated by the Executive Committee agreeably to the wishes of the donors.

☞ Letters desiring information concerning Common Schools or Education in the Western Country, and all communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. BELA JACOBS, Cambridgeport, Middlesex County, Mass.

☞ All persons who desire to become Teachers in the West, can obtain information concerning the best locations, &c. on application to Mr. JACOBS.

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